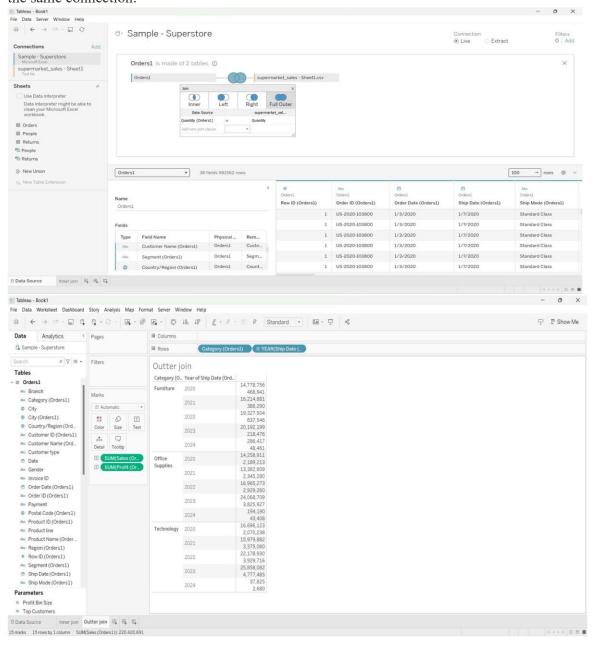
Data Analytics

Assignment-3:

UNION:

You can union your data to combine two or more tables by appending values (rows) from one table to another. To union your data in Tableau data source, the tables must come from the same connection.



INTERSECT:

creating a calculated field that checks for common elements between two sets. ◎ ← → □ - □ ○ B. Sample - Superstore Connections Sample - Superstore Microsoft Excel Orders1 is made of 2 tables. (i) supermarket_sales - Sheet1 supermarket_sales - Sheet1.csv Sheets Use Data Interpreter III People People Returns 100 → rows ⊕ ∨ Row ID (Orders1) Order ID (Orders1) Order Date (Orders1) Ship Date (Orders1) Ship Mode (Orders1) 1 US-2020-103800 1/3/2020 1/7/2020 Standard Class US-2020-103800 1/3/2020 1/7/2020 Standard Class Standard Class Orders1 Custo... 1/3/2020 1/7/2020 Abc Customer Name (Ord Orders1 Segm... 1 US-2020-103800 1/3/2020 1/7/2020 Standard Class Segment (Orders1) 0 1 US-2020-103800 1/3/2020 1/7/2020 Standard Class Sheet 1 🛱 🛱 🛱 ♦ | ← → □ · □ d d · ○ · □ · Ø □ · □ is if | ∠ · Ø · □ Data Analytics Pages & Sample - Superstore Inner join Tables Category (Orders1) Also Segment (Orders1)

Ship Date (Orders1) Ship Date (Orders1)
Ship Mode (Orders1)
State/Province (Orde...
Sub-Category (Order...
Time Office Supplies (I) Auto Composition of the composition o Quantity Quantity (Orders1)
Rating
Sales (Orders1)
Tax 5% Total
Unit price
Orders1 (Count) → B People

Asc Regional Manage

People (Count)

There's no direct INTERSECT operation in Tableau, but you can achieve similar results by

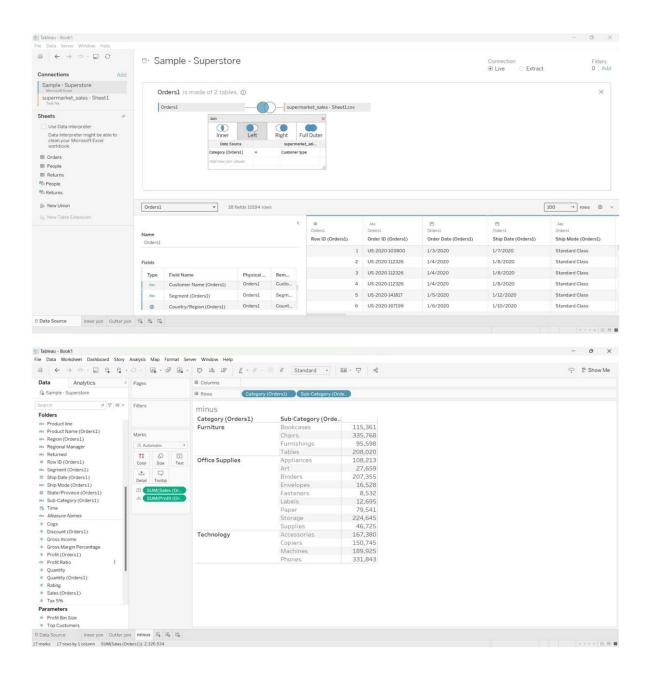
MINUS:

- □ Returns

Profit Bin Size
Top Customers

Data Source Inner join 4 4 4

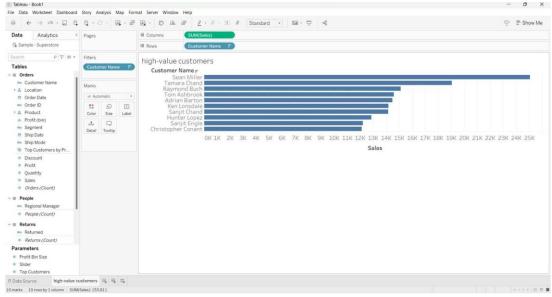
Tableau will create a new set that includes members from Set A excluding those that are also in Set B.



Two sets based on specific criteria from the dataset.

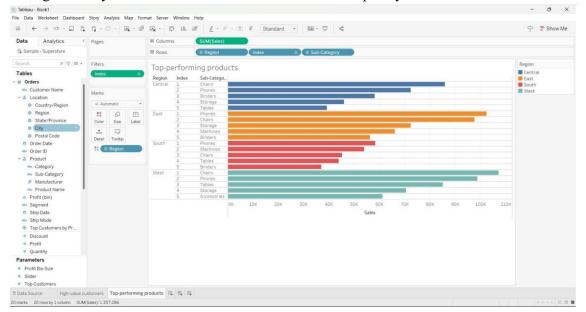
1. High-value customers:

Customers who have made purchases exceeding a certain monetary threshold within a specified period (e.g., last year). Customers who have shown consistent engagement with the business.



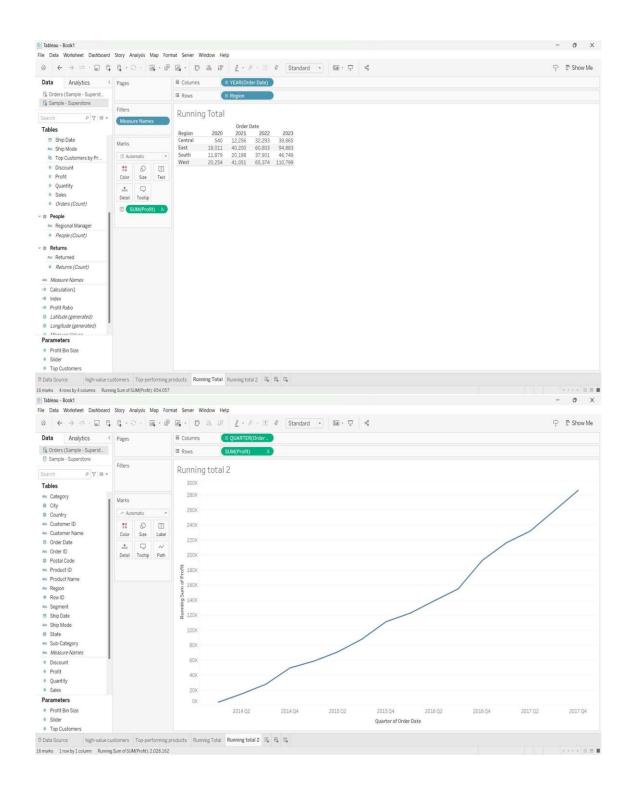
2. Top-performing products:

Customers who have made purchases frequently within a specified period. Customers who may not necessarily spend a lot per transaction but contribute significantly to the business's revenue due to their frequency.

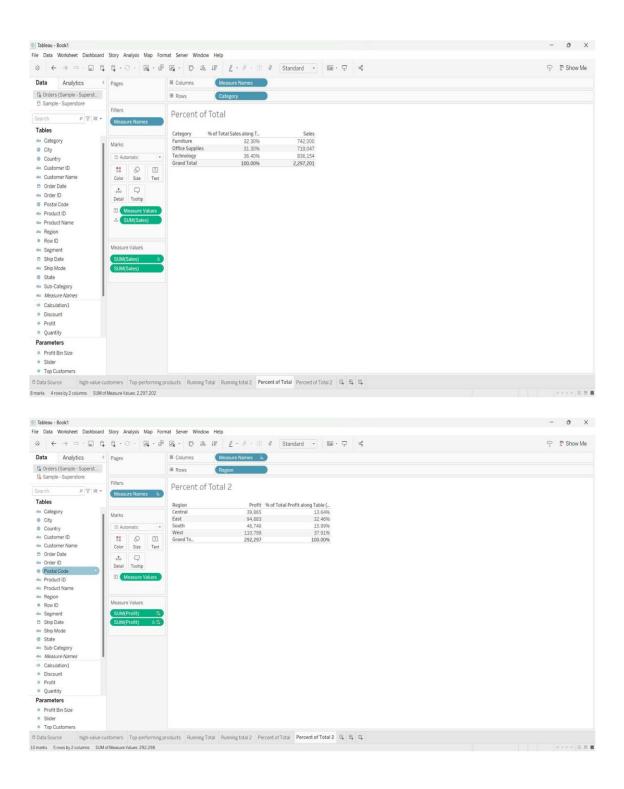


Quick Table Calculations

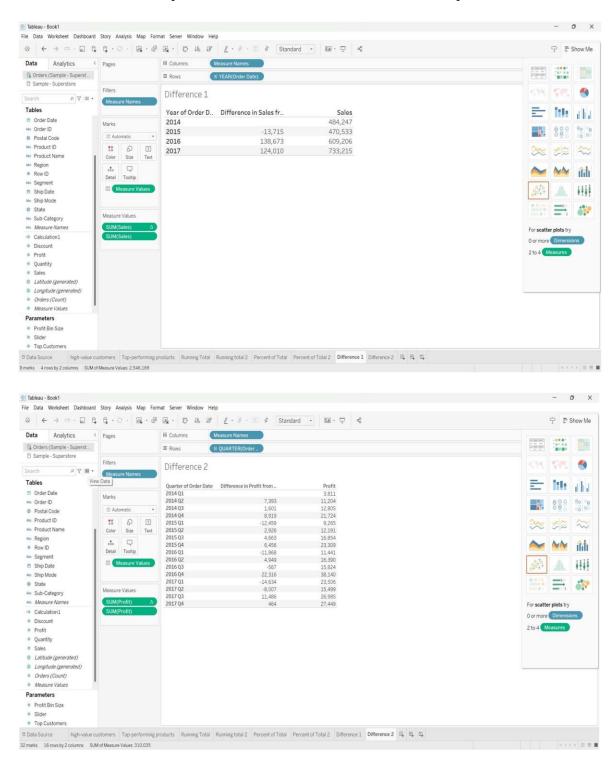
1. Running Total: Computes the cumulative sum of measure over dimension.



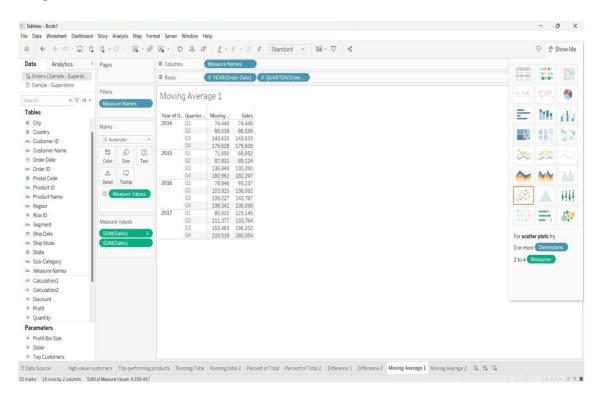
2.Percent of Total: Calculates percentage contribution of each datapoint to the total.

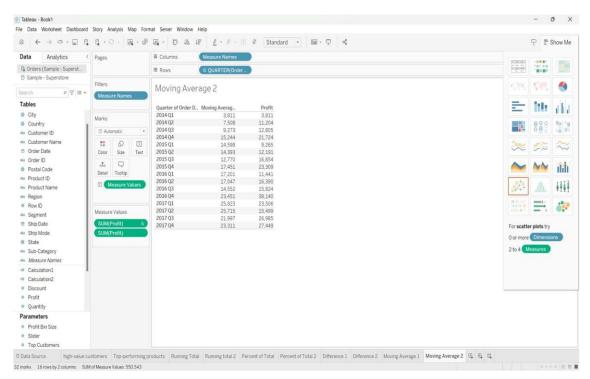


3. Difference: Computes the difference between consecutive data points.



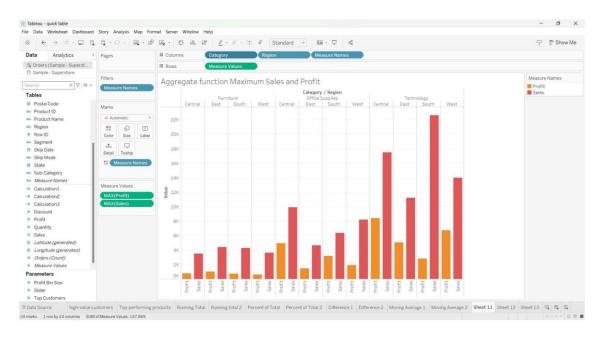
4. Moving Average: Computes the average of measure over the moving window of Datapoint.





Calculation field using any aggregate function.

1. Aggregate function Maximum Sales and Profit.



2. Aggregate function Average Sales.

